



Infekcije urinarnog trakta

Urinary tract infections

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Apstrakt

Infekcije urinarnog trakta su jedna od najčešćih dijagnoza koje srećemo u kliničkoj praksi. Kod akutnih infekcija izazivač je jedan patogen, dok je kod hroničnih infekcija prisutno dva ili više izazivača. Koliformne bakterije, Escherichia coli kao najčešća među njima, odgovorne su za većinu ne-nozokomijalnih infekcija i nekomplikovanih infekcija urinarnog trakta. Tip infekcije je ascendentni. Ovi izazivači su osetljivi na veliki broj antibiotika i imaju brz i dobar odgovor.

Nozokomijalne infekcije često zahtevaju parenteralnu primenu antibiotika, zbog rezistencije pojedinih patogena. Bubrežne infekcije su poseban problem, jer neadekvatno lečenje može dovesti do gubitka funkcije bubrega. Ranije je broj izazivača veći od 105 /ml bio kriterijum za postavljanje dijagnoze. Danas znamo da 50% žena sa simptomatskim infekcijama ima manji broj izazivača. Analiza samo prisustva bakterija nije dovoljna za postavljanje adekvatne dijagnoze. Pijelonefritis i prostatitis zahtevaju terapiju u trajanju od jedne do dve nedelje, dok cistitis zahteva terapiju od jednog do tri dana.

Poseban problem predstavljaju infekcije donjeg i gornjeg genitalnog trakta, posebno u reproduktivnom periodu, jer mogu usloviti smanjenje reproduktivne sposobnosti. Mogu biti specifične i nespecifične infekcije, koje zahvataju donji genitalni trakt, a u težim slučajevima i gornji genitalni trakt. Najčešće su prisutne infekcije Candidom, bakterijska vaginoza, a od specifičnih Trichomonas, Mycoplasma, Ureaplasma i Chlamydia.

Abstract

Urinary tract infections are one of the most common diagnoses that we encounter in clinical practice. In acute infections, the causative agent is one pathogen, while in chronic infections, two or more causative agents are present. Coliform bacteria, Escherichia coli as the most common among them, are responsible for most non-nosocomial infections and uncomplicated urinary tract infections. The type of infection is ascending. These pathogens are sensitive to a large number of antibiotics and have a quick and good response.

Nosocomial infections often require parenteral antibiotics, due to the resistance of certain pathogens. Kidney infections are a special problem because inadequate treatment can lead to loss of kidney function. Previously, the number of pathogens greater than 105 / ml was the criterion for diagnosis. Today, we know that 50% of women with symptomatic infections have fewer causes. Analysis of the presence of bacteria alone is not sufficient to make an adequate diagnosis. Pyelonephritis and prostatitis require therapy for one to two weeks, while cystitis requires therapy for 1 to 3 days.

Infections of the lower and upper genital tract are a special problem, especially in the reproductive period, because they can cause a decrease in reproductive ability. There can be specific and non-specific infections, which affect the lower genital tract, and in severe cases, the upper genital tract. The most common infections are Candida, bacterial vaginosis, and of the specific Trichomonas, Mycoplasma, Ureaplasma, and Chlamydia.